

## Daily Democrat

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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**STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.**—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

What do the Disunionists mean? They have appealed to the ballot-box three several times, directly in the Congressional election, and still more directly in the State elections just passed, and they have been overwhelmingly beaten. Do they now acquiesce and agree to abide the decision of Kentucky? No elections are on hand; no further appeal to the ballot-box can be made for two years to come; and yet we have a renewed agitation—barbecues, pic-nics, and the most inflammatory appeals to the people, and daily threats of war. They dare now to dictate the policy which the Legislature must pursue, or they assume there can't be peace. The English of this is, that they will carry their point by the sword, which they have failed to carry before the people. They undertake to construe what the people mean by their verdict at the polls, and construe it in their favor. The men who discussed these matters before the people are at Frankfort. They are sent after a full discussion.

The Disunionists had a fair opportunity to explain what they meant and recommend it to the people. They availed themselves of the opportunity. They put forward their best men, and left no appliance untried to advance their cause. Most signally did they fail. If they were incompetent to expose this matter to the people, are they now competent to manage this matter? Will the people trust men with the sword that they would not trust to legislate for them? Will they be allowed by threats of war to gain what reason and argument could not procure for them? The bloody organ of the peace party calls for fifty thousand troops to disperse a camp of Kentuckians who are upon the soil of Kentucky, where they were born, and in the exercise of a plain constitutional right; and whispers are constantly heard of what this Peace party will do if they can't shape the policy of the State, and get rid of what they consider offensive to them.

To carry out these purposes, and involve the State in blood, these gatherings are called out. They will not submit to the largest majority. They assume, with a most refreshing impudence, that the people have been deceived. Nobody, except themselves, is competent to understand the true interests of the State. The people have had a fair trial, and mistaken it, and they now propose to take care of the simpletons. Such has been the conduct of these revolutionists from the start. We have seen their experiments in other States, and the dark rigorous despotism of their military rule.

The reign of terror got up South of us shakes its terrors in our face, and we will not have it here. We see now the design. They are now appealing from the ballot-box. They are preparing for the last resort. They had as well understand now that they can't frighten any one. If war comes, it will be of their beginning. If they keep the peace, there will be no war. The Legislature will respect the rights of all, even Secessionists; but they must obey the law and keep the peace.

There is a considerable stir among the Secessionists of Louisville on account of General Fremont's proclamation placing Missouri under Martial Law. We condemn the proclamation and the language thereof. We are not cognizant of the condition of affairs in Missouri as those within its borders. The St. Louis Republican, a Democratic paper, approves the proclamation. We do not. We trust that Kentucky, and every other State, loyal to the Union, will disapprove such usurpation of authority. Let those who are in rebellion against the Government, who trample the Constitution under foot, and resist the laws, resort to such means. It is not in accordance with the letter or spirit of our institutions, nor in the heart of the people of Kentucky to approve the act. We are loyal to the Government, true to ourselves, and hopeful and earnest in our endeavors to keep Kentucky from again becoming the dark and bloody ground. Still, while we are for the Government and the enforcement of the laws, we condemn the Missouri proclamation because it too closely resembles the edicts of the despotism prevailing in the Seceded States. No man in Kentucky, who has the good of his country at heart, or who is true to the position of Kentucky, in the present crisis, will be disturbed by the proclamations or pronouncements of those without our bounds. The loyal citizen is loyal beyond the contingencies of the blunders of friends or enemies. Kentucky has a noble mission to perform; let her not be wavering in her path of duty.

We are glad to see a better disposition evinced by some of the Secessionists. A quiet has fallen upon them, and except the very natural mutterings, which are to be expected, and grumbling, all of the more respectable portion of them seem now willing to act under the direction of the State.

In speaking of this, of course we make no reference to Southern Kentucky, where madness rules the hour, but to those portions of our State where a free discussion is permitted. Everywhere we hear of an increased Union feeling, and a more neighborly disposition one to another. This is it should be. The first thing to be done is to establish the best feeling among one another, and to feel that whatever political differences may have existed, yet, the position of the State once assumed by its regularly appointed authorities, every citizen, dropping at once partisan feeling, will enroll himself among the loyal sons of Kentucky. The present dissensions will die out. Mobs and mob law, no matter against which party, violence may be directed, will be suppressed—promptly and effectively.

At such a time, when the earth is shaken with the tread of contending armies, and the air is bristling with the flash of hostile weapons, Kentucky, like a blue spot among the clouds, gives promise of a brighter day yet to come. If we can preserve that oneness of action which has heretofore characterized us, there is no doubt but we will be able to keep that one clear spot in the horizon. To do this, divisions must cease among ourselves. We must be prepared to act together, otherwise all our efforts of compromise or conciliation, or, indeed, of safety and honor, will fall to the ground.

The position of the State has been, and is, noble. Unswayed by passion, notwithstanding the threats, entreaties, and insults of ultraists, she has pursued the just and loyal course, which, retaining her allegiance to the Federal Government, has made her always have a feeling of respect for our erring brethren of the South. It is Kentucky that must take them by the hand and lead them back to the pleasant valleys and the peaceful homesteads of the Union. Kentucky alone can speak with that confidence in her integrity to each of the warring factions, and command the troubled waters, "Peace, be still." She is the keystone of the arch of the Union. Remaining as she does, each State leans upon her, deriving strength. If she is once shaken or removed, the Union tumbles like a house of cards. Not only the Union as heretofore, but the Confederate States, in whose Constitution are the deadliest seed, will fall to pieces. We can expect no other result. We will have leagues of petty States, petty ambassadors visiting insignificant principalities whose territory could be covered by a pocket handkerchief; Jefferson county treating with Oldham for the navigation of Harrod's Creek, and ambassadors from Butchertown to discuss the rights of that end of the town to the mouth of Beargrass. Everywhere a little State; everywhere a chamberlain of the golden rod; nations of ten miles square, and free cities of ten thousand inhabitants will have a thousand officers a piece to be supported. Everywhere, right, left, North and South, instead of the grand coloring of magnificent fields, drooping with heavy gold in the harvest, or the fleets of a commercial navy, burthened with the wealth of half a world, will be the red worsted and tawdry trappings of petty officials. The substance is given for the shadow. A nation, whose great heart drove the swift arterial blood of progress throughout the whole broad earth, is to be clipped, and out, and mangled into little fragmentary particles, until little counties and petty seaports are to be exhibited, like the toe nails of saints and the little fingers of apostles, to be worshipped by followers. All that is grand is to be lessened, as if we looked through an inverted telescope, and rejoiced to make things smaller than they were. This is the feast to which we are invited, and these little crumbs of States are what Kentucky and the rest of the States are to expect, if once our own noble State is driven from her position. Poised by the strength of Kentucky, and balanced between these two sections resting upon us, we have no choice but to remain firm. The first and highest duty of our citizens is to lay aside partisan feeling, and to remember that an empire should preserve intact and beyond reproach its impartiality. We cannot and must not quarrel among ourselves. Let every Southern Rights man, who sincerely loves his State, restrain the turbulence, the folly and the madness of his allies and friends. Let them suppress and condemn outrages committed by their partisans. They can do it effectively, and decisively, without the interference of Union men, and they are the proper persons to do it.

The conservative portion of the Southern Rights party can do most, and ought to do their utmost in this matter, for the sake of peace. The State cannot bear the outrages in the Southern part of the State, the continued acts of violence that daily disgrace the Nashville road. It must, as a State, suppress it, unless the leaders of the Secession party will, by more peaceful means, accomplish the same end.

At the same time there are some on our own side to condemn. A disposition, under the frequent insults, to be forgetful of the very important destinies that are confided to our care, and in resentment, to use the power we have to its fullest extent. All such, we ask to place a restraint upon themselves; to remember that a hasty word, or act founded on the hasty words of others, might lead the State into great difficulties. Every citizen is responsible for the State in these times—every citizen can disturb or maintain our present position by his voice and influence. It was well said, by a distinguished visitor, a few days since, that a freer air breathed in loyal Kentucky than elsewhere.

The eyes of the Nation are turned upon us, and the feelings of all that are best, are attracted to Kentucky. Tennessee, notwithstanding the recent efforts of the Courier and Mr. Hanson, still looks to Kentucky for advice and assistance; and if outrages are committed by the Tennesseans stationed on our border, it is to be remembered that it is Secession Kentuckians who lead them. *Tennesseans may well say to us, if you cannot restrain your own mobs on the Nashville road and elsewhere, you can hardly expect us to control those who are led out of our State by such men as head Kentucky mobs.*

Tennessee will yet stand by Kentucky as soon as we show that our assumed position of neutrality is armed and prepared to enforce its declarations. We can have no war with that State except to drive them from our borders when they attack us.

But whatever step we may take; into whatever course we may be led, let us, no less out of regard for ourselves than others, avoid and oppose what tends to crumble our Government to pieces; to remember what is due to our State; and how, situated as we are, it is the duty of Kentuckians to work hand in hand, peacefully, because we can, by a little compromise; forcibly, if the protection of the rights of property demands it.

**THE COURIER'S WAR CORRESPONDENT.**—Charley Kirk, who had a partial training in our office, now the war correspondent of the Courier, speaks out in church with perfect freedom. Charley always had an inclination that way.

The extraordinary mortality which has been from time to time reported in the Southern papers, receives his indorsement. Disease, resulting from a sudden change of life and habits, was to be expected. The wet season in Eastern Virginia is falling upon them with all its terrible consequences. We have before heard of the ravages made by disease, chiefly through the correspondents of the Charleston (South Carolina) Courier. Other Southern papers have had similar reports.

Our friend Charley Kirk, now the war correspondent of the Courier, has a letter in yesterday's edition of that paper fully confirming all that has been heretofore reported in relation to the ravages of sickness in the Confederate camp.

His letter is dated "Camp Bartow, near Manassas, Tuesday, August 27," and in it he says:

The saddest of all things connected with soldier life are the deaths and burials in camp. This afternoon, while enjoying my pipe and newspaper in a shady nook, I counted the volleys fired over the graves of three poor fellows. *Nor is this an unusual occurrence. Every day we hear the muffled drums, and see the solemn march, with reversed arms, and hear the rattling musketry.*

We have heard before through private letters to friends, whose boys have gone off, that they cannot hear from them. Not a Southern paper which does not belong to the Jeff. Davis & Co. administration that did not have complaints to make. The New Orleans True Delta, a few weeks after the fight at Manassas, published a letter from a widow asking the fate of her sons. It is a remarkable fact, and worthy of attention, that, notwithstanding all of these demands, an official list of the killed and wounded has never been published by the Confederate States, and that the only way for a wife, or a mother, or a father to know whether the kinsman is dead or not is by visiting the battle field, and hunting him out by appeals to the captain of his company.

Charley Kirk goes on further to the same effect, depicting the great and serious mortality in the Confederate camp. He says:

*Disease is by long odds too common and too fatal in our camps.* Thus far, as I have in other letters remarked, the health of our regiment has been extraordinarily good. But as much cannot be said for any other in the service. *A painful degree of mortality has prevailed, especially among the troops from North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.* On Sunday I visited the "Junction" to procure a coffin, and found thirteen orders ahead of me.

The sympathies of the Courier correspondent are warmly for the South. Doubtless he puts the very best possible face on the matter, but, putting all the facts together, and relying simply upon Secession evidence, it appears clear to us that the want of clothes, provisions and equipments; mismanagement in the Quartermasters' and Commissaries' departments; indifferent surgeons, and other defects of the Confederates combined, are decimating their army; and that every day of delay in the Union States is a day of advance.

**THE NASHVILLE ROAD.**—We have hesitated, for the best of reasons, according to our own opinion of what is right, to condemn fully what has been taking place on this road. We would rather avoid any collision than not. We earnestly and sincerely desire to avoid anything in which the lives of citizens may be sacrificed, and we hope that some prompt and efficacious steps will be taken to prevent it. The evil is getting beyond endurance. We heard yesterday, from a number of citizens, of repeated outrages upon the Nashville road. Citizens residing down near the Tennessee line, are interfered with by cowardly scoundrels who pretend to be Kentuckians. Among a number of incidents reported to us, was one in which a Union man was insulted in the ladies' car, by some half-breed Secessionists with a dozen allies. In the excitement the ladies screamed. The Union gentleman said briefly, to the ladies, that there should be no disturbance, but at the same time informed the rowdy who had insulted him, that he should be called to account at the first station.

When the car arrived there, he stepped from the train and found the blackguard who had insulted him, with his pistols in hand, and twenty or thirty men prepared to aid, all uttering insulting remarks. He asked the man to step over in an adjoining field, where they might, undisturbed, conclude what had already taken place, and charged him with cowardice in gathering a crowd about him. The fellow first said there was not time. The cars would leave too soon. Being pressed, he swore he would take all advantages, and would not leave his crowd.

These things are matters of daily occurrence on that road. Drunkenness and outrage make the road unfit for a lady to travel on. It ought to be stopped. We have asked, and still ask, of the leading Secession papers and the leading Secessionists to condemn and prevent such things. They can and ought to do so. If a single drop of old Kentucky blood, or loyalty to the Union, courses in their veins, they ought to do so. If they do not, they will force the citizens of the State, by one act, to prevent all future interference by the short shrift of the law.

"A Soldier," who understands what he speaks about, and who is worthy to be a countryman of General Sigel, has sent us a communication containing some valuable suggestions about the conduct of the war. Most of the measures he suggests have been adopted by the Government since his communication was written. In the latter part of it he says: "It would be an excellent thing to have all the able-bodied men, from eighteen to fifty-five years of age, mustered in for military service, and arranged in three classes. The first class to contain those between eighteen and twenty-five years of age, who should be furnished with arms and uniforms, formed into companies and regiments, and regularly drilled by efficient drill-masters, who should, if possible, be selected from the United States army; that class should be ready for service whenever called. The second class to contain those from twenty-five to forty-five, to be furnished with arms, without uniforms, to be drilled even if with only inferior guns; these to act as a reserve. The third class to contain those over forty-five years of age, who may be called 'Home Guards'; they should be formed in companies and regiments, regularly drilled, even though arms cannot be furnished. Their organization will show their strength, and keep up their patriotic feelings. Now, when the Government calls for volunteers, every man will be drilled to a certain extent, and prepared for immediate active service, and we shall have no more complaints about raw recruits, but shall have a well-drilled army, ready for any emergency."

The "peace party," as the Secessionists called themselves, have fizzled out completely under the new cognomen. The *alias* did not avail them. The men who acted with them were in open rebellion against the Constitution and the laws of the country, and wanted "to be let alone" in that condition. The flimsy subterfuge was a splendid failure. There is a peace party in Kentucky. The loyal Union men of Kentucky are all in favor of peace and opposed to mob law and rebellion. If the followers of Jeff. Davis will ground their arms and return to their allegiance they will be enrolled in the peace party, and will need no white banner to show their standing. All Union men are peace men in our Commonwealth.

**COLD COMFORT.**—One of our oldest and best citizens was approached yesterday by a nervous gentleman, who is seeking for his rights, and asked what he thought of Gen. Fremont's proclamation. "Rascally, rascally," exclaimed our friend; "it is the greatest outrage of the day, with one exception." "And what is that?" said the nervous man. "Why, sir, that is Secession—the sole cause of all the evils we are now suffering."

And this is simple truth. Men complain of evils growing out of a state of war, without looking back to the causes that have brought us to this condition. They see but one side of the picture.

Gen. Dix has now the same command that his father held before him in 1812. A remarkable coincidence.

### Wayne Courthouse Taken.

THE SECESSIONISTS DRIVEN OUT—THEIR LEADERS TAKEN PRISONERS—THE STARS AND STRIPES FLOATING OVER THE COURTHOUSE.

[From the Catlettsburg (Ky.) Advocate, 28th ult.]

Perhaps nowhere in Western Virginia has there been a viler nest of Secessionists than at Wayne Courthouse, the county town of the county lying on the Kentucky line. Their leader, Ferguson, was some six weeks ago taken by Colonel Zeigler, of Camp Pierpont, and sent to Columbus, Ohio. This, however, did not abate in the least their acts of tyranny and oppression. We are glad now to report that the gang has been broken up and their leaders taken prisoners.

On Saturday last, 25th inst., Captain Smith was detailed with 53 men, from Camp Pierpont, which is at Ceredo, in Wayne county, now under command of Colonel Zeigler. Captain Smith and his men reached the Courthouse, a distance of twenty miles, about daylight on Sunday morning, and took possession of the place. Some of the troops went to the Courthouse and rang the bell, which appeared to be the signal for the rebels to rally. Eight of them answered to the call, running immediately to the Courthouse, when they were taken prisoners. Among them, Hurston Spurlock, their chief, also, Jesse Spurlock and Stephen Strother, who are leaders among the rebels.

Capt. Smith dispatched a messenger for reinforcements on Sunday. Major Ralph Ormstead, with Capt. McFadden's company, and a part of Capt. Kirk's, with a portion of the cavalry, numbering in all 98 men, went up as a reinforcement, arriving on Monday. Scouts were then sent out, and encountered the rebels about a mile from the Court House. Our cavalry heard the firing, and went to their assistance. When the rebels saw the cavalry they made a quick retreat. In the skirmish which took place our troops received no injury. Four rebels are supposed to be killed; wounded not known.

On Tuesday morning the rebels renewed the attack, and kept it up until five o'clock in the evening, when they endeavored to retake the town. Our boys, however, returned their fire so thick and fast that they were repulsed, and glad to retreat. In their retreat they encountered Lieut. Col. Calvin, who was advancing with supplies from Camp Pierpont, and were again repulsed.

The Rev. John C. Johnson was one of the prisoners taken, and we here remark that he has been one of the most violent in his efforts to incite this rebellion in our region, forgetting altogether that if he is a follower of his meek and lowly Master, his mission is one of peace. The officer who was in charge, having himself a high sense of the obligation which not only a gentleman, but especially one who professes to be a minister of the Gospel, should entertain, gave Johnson his liberty on his parole of honor, the conditions of which were that he should not leave the town. He, however, regardless of his honor or his professed religion, left the place, and is, no doubt, now with a violated oath, endeavoring to incite others to rebellion. Johnson's horse, which is represented to be a very fine one, was, however, taken, and it will be used by those who are not only true to the rebel cause, but to their world and honor. Two other horses were taken, several guns, two drums, a set of gunsmith tools, &c.

There being no particular advantage in holding the place, our troops returned to camp on Wednesday, with the loss of not one man or one wounded. There were eight prisoners brought into camp, three of whom were sent to Columbus; the remainder are kept until Col. Zeigler returns, who is now at Wheeling.

**ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.**—This great fair, which offers twenty-five thousand dollars in premiums, will be held in Chicago, and commences on Monday, the 9th of September, and continues through the week. Two hundred acres of magnificent prairie ground is appropriated to its use; and the fitting up and preparations in every department are correspondingly superior, and in every respect most admirable and complete. No entry fee is charged in any department, and competition is open to the world. The railroads of Illinois transport to and from the fair all articles or animals for exhibition free of charge, and visitors at excursion rates.

**GREAT OIL WELL.**—The Pittsburg papers say that the greatest oil discovery yet effected was made a few days ago in Venango county, Pa. A company boring in a lot in Upper Buchanan struck a vein of oil which, in forty-eight hours, had yielded one thousand six hundred barrels. The well is a flowing one, and still continues to throw up oil at the rate of five or six hundred barrels per day.

**EMBEZZLEMENT.**—Six contractors on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad have been arrested on the charge of embezzling the company's money. Their names are George J. Jenkins, W. Sherburne, W. F. Rosi, A. E. Leavitt, W. Hoover, and Thomas Frye. The above individuals were engaged on the Pittsburg division of the road. Other contractors on the Chicago division are to be arrested.

The next conference of Christians of all nations is to be held in Geneva, next September. Most of the principal clergymen of Germany, France, and Switzerland are to be present, and the representation from Great Britain is very large.

### The Apportionment Bill.

REMARKS OF MR. THORNTON F. MARSHALL UPON THE QUESTION OF A SEAT IN THE SENATE.

Mr. T. F. Marshall, Senator from Bracken, from the committee appointed on Tuesday, made the following report:

The special committee appointed and instructed by the Senate to inquire as to the propriety of holding elections for Senators in 1861, and the names of Senators entitled to seats, and whether any additional legislation on the subject of Senatorial representation be necessary, submit the following report, to wit:

The Constitution of Kentucky requires that the State shall be laid off into thirty-eight Senatorial Districts, but does not direct that these districts shall be numerically designated. It does, however, require that said districts shall contain as nearly as may be, equal voter population, and have equal and uniform representation; and to secure and preserve these, it provides that an enumeration of the qualified voters of the State, and an apportionment of Senators and Representatives, shall be made every eight years. But the means and mode prescribed by the Constitution for preserving a general equality in Senatorial representation, will always be productive of a temporary inequality. For, whenever any considerable alteration in the Senatorial constituencies is made by an apportionment, transfer of some counties from one class of Senatorial districts to the other class will be found unavoidable; this will disfranchise certain counties for two years and give to certain other counties double representation in the Senate for the same length of time, as will be apparent when the table hereto annexed is examined. It is presumed to be understood by all, that a Senatorial term of office is four years, and that the whole thirty-eight Senators were required to be elected, and were elected, in 1851, and that said thirty-eight Senators were then divided into two equal classes. That the term of office of the one class expired in 1853, and of the other class, in 1855. That the places of the one class were filled in 1853 and 1857, and became vacant and to be filled again in 1861. That the places of the other class were filled in 1854 and 1858, and will become vacant and to be filled again in 1863; and, therefore, for convenience, we will call the one class that of '57-'61, and the other class, that of '53-'63. By the apportionment of 1851, the districts were numerically designated, and from that time up to elections of 1861, the numbers were identical with, and correctly designated, the district and such will always be the case except at first election after an apportionment. But apportionment breaks up the previous Senatorial association of counties, and gives them new combinations into districts, and requires that the indicative numbers, if again used, be re-adjusted to the new districts, or that a specification of the districts first to hold elections should be made. This was neglected in the apportionment law of 1860, and hence the present difficulty. As before remarked, numbering the districts is not indispensable, because they may be identified without it; but as it is the most convenient mode of designating, we have retained it.

But equality and uniformity of representation are indispensable; and here these to be attained in the present case. Your committee think we shall approximate equality and uniformity in senatorial representation, as nearly as the constitutional provisions on the subject of apportionment will permit, by giving the senatorial elections of 1861 to those districts which contain the greatest number of voters of the class of Senators of 1857. The districts are to be ascertained by comparing the apportionment of 1851 with that of 1860, in connection with the enumeration of qualified voters taken in 1857. Y committee have collated these elements of calculation, and append hereto, as part of this report, a table showing the districts and counties entitled to hold senatorial elections in 1861—how many counties the class of 1857 vote in said election how many counties of the same class transferred to the class of '53-'63, and thereby disfranchised for two years—how many counties of the class of 1859 transferred to that of 1861, and thereby get double representation, and two Senators for two years. Finally, your committee report that districts numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, in the apportionment of 1857, were entitled to hold Senatorial elections in 1861; and that the Senators named be elected and returned from the districts the last August election, are entitled to their seats, and that no additional legislation on the subject of Senatorial representation is necessary. The Senators elect from seventeen of these districts, to-wit: 7, Wm. Anthony; No. 8, H. D. McHenry; 9, Jno. B. Bruner; No. 10, R. H. Field; 14, Wm. B. Read; No. 15, C. T. Worthington; No. 17, Milton P. Buster; No. 19, Spalding; No. 20, J. K. Godloe; No. 22, P. Grover; No. 24, John F. Fisk; No. 25, T. Baker; No. 27, James F. Robinson; 31, Theo. T. Garrard; No. 35, Walter Ch. are those entitled to their seats, and districts 11, composed of the counties of Barren, and Metcalfe; and district 30, composed of Rowan, Fleming and Morgan, are vacated having failed to hold elections in August 1861.

C. CHAMBERS,  
T. T. ALEXANDER,  
THORNTON F. MARSHALL,  
A. G. RHEA,  
WM. D. READ.

Thos. B. Baker, near Mantons, was found dead on Saturday last near residence. His negroes are suspected of murder.

**FRENCH AND DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.** Some fiend or demon in human shape moved a rail from the Memphis road, Allensville, with a view of throwing Tuesday morning's train from Men off the track. The Bowlinggreen Gazette says:

The rail was removed from the bridge trestle work which was nearly eighty high. As the train approached the spot the discovery was fortunately made just in time to prevent what would have been the most frightful disaster momentary and the train with all its contents and passengers would have hurled below to the distance of eighty and many souls, including those of women and children, ushered into eternity.



## Daily Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
HARNEY, RUGER & CO.  
Office—East side Third Street, between  
Market and Jefferson.

## Stephen Girard's Theory of Advertising.

The example and precept of one of the most successful business men America has seen, may be worthy of attention at the present time. Mr. Girard wrote: "I have always considered advertising, liberally and long, to be a great success in business, and prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the fullest time, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as, by keeping my business before the people, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."

## To Members of the Legislature.

Those who wish the Democrat sent during the session of the Legislature, will please call upon Col. R. R. Bolling, at the office of the Court of Appeals, or forward by mail to or address at Louisville Terms, 50 cents per month, or \$5 per annum.

## SEIZURE OF STATE ARMS.—Captain James G. Gorsuch, commander of the Armstrong Rifles, a company belonging to the State Guard, we learn, left Portland at two o'clock yesterday morning with sixty guns and accoutrements, all the arms belonging to the company. He was attended, it is said, by a detachment of twelve men from his company. The party took forcible possession of the yawl of the steamer John Raine, which lay at Portland, and embarked for some point below. It is no doubt their design to convey the arms to the Southern Confederacy.

Thomas J. Carey's benefit, Friday night.

CITY COURT.—Wednesday, Sept. 4.—Chas Davidson and Thos. W. Buntlin, drunk and disorderly; bail in \$100 for six months.

David Johnson, drunk and carrying concealed a deadly weapon; bail in \$200 for six months.

Henry Johnson, alias Henry Allen, obtaining goods under false pretenses; held to bail in the sum of \$300 to answer an indictment in the Circuit Court.

TOM CAREY'S BENEFIT.—Friday evening will form an epoch in the history of the Louisville Theater. Mr. Carey, so long and so favorably known as the Treasurer of that institution, takes a benefit on that occasion. The past history of the theater does not afford a parallel to the last ovation paid to Carey's merits, and we are sure that was but the prelude to the better things in store for that gentleman on next Friday.

STABBING AFFRAY.—In a difficulty, last night, between Herman Heunert, carpenter at the Union Hall, and John Schwab, a soldier from Camp Joe Holt, the former was stabbed in the left side, between the third and fourth ribs, which is a very serious wound and will probably prove fatal. The latter was out in the left wrist.

GIVE TOM "ONE MORE WHIRL," Friday night.

ATTENTION, UNCONDITIONAL UNION MEN. The members of the Union Club of the Eighth Ward are notified to meet at Avery's plow factory, on Friday evening, at eight o'clock. Let there be a full attendance, as a reg of spikes will be opened on the occasion. By order of the committee.

MUSTO.—"Brighter Hours will Come" is a piece of music from Mr. Frederick Miller, published by our old friend Will. McCorrell, whom we like to endorse. It is full, and full-hearted music, and will be echoed all over our State.

TWO MEN, one giving his name as John F. Felix and the other as Merritt, were arrested at the Galt House last night by Officer Bill Benson, at the instance of a telegram from Nashville charging them with stealing \$800 in gold. Felix was placed in jail, and the other let off.

Decidedly the best bill of the season for Carey's benefit.

The Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F., which was in session in this city yesterday, elected P. G. M. G. W. Morris as a delegate to represent them in the Grand Lodge of the United States, which will assemble in Baltimore on the 16th inst.

Se De Kay's letter to the Courier, of yesterday, reports General S. B. Buckner at Richmond, Va., in the midst of his secession brethren. Mr. Buckner did not resign his connection with the State Guard any too soon.

Have you ever heard of the Jew of Paris? Ask Carey.

Members of the Legislature are reminded that the Daily Democrat can be supplied through the mails at the rate of fifty cents per month. Orders left with Col. Bolling, at the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, will receive prompt attention.

We understand that Camp Vallandigham, near Glasgow, Ky., is exploded—done—gone—busted up. Like the alias "peace party," it was a short-lived affair!

Two stray mules, a roan and a bay, are at Mr. Owen's livery stable, on Market street, near Tenth. The owner can have them by paying charges.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mrs. L. Sherman, whose husband resides two and a half miles from Glenos, Illinois, fell down stairs, on a Saturday night last, and broke her neck.

MORE SECESSION OUTRAGES.—We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette that a few nights since the stable of Col. John W. Finnell, upon his farm, near Boone county, Ky., was set on fire and its contents entirely destroyed, while an out-house containing harness, &c., was broken into and the harness cut to pieces. The farm of Jas. Metcalf, also in that vicinity, was ravaged on Monday night, the fence thrown down, and his stock turned into his corn field, while a young orchard was completely destroyed by being cut and sawed down. A threshing machine belonging to another farmer in that locality was hewn to pieces during the same night, and several other outrages of a similar sort were committed upon Union residents of that section.

The Money Changer's last appeal Friday night.

A FEW RECRUITS WANTED.—Captain Gabriel Netter, of Ohio county, Ky., is at Camp Jo. Holt, and desires a few more recruits. Mr. Netter is a Frenchman by birth, a Kentuckian by adoption, and a devoted Union man. He is forming a company, thus far composed of number one men, and desires recruits. Those who would enroll themselves under a gallant officer, will please inquire at the Camp for Captain Netter.

STEAMER CARRIER SUNK.—The steamer Carrier struck a snag and sunk, on Saturday, five miles below St. Charles, on the Missouri river. She was bound to St. Louis from Brunswick with a valuable cargo of hemp, bale rope, and other products of that section. The Carrier was owned by Messrs. Henry and Edward McPherson, of St. Louis. She was a very serviceable boat, although she was becoming old. She is sunk badly and will probably be a total loss. Some of the cargo will be saved.

LEXINGTON RACERS.—An extra meeting will commence at the Association Course near Lexington on Saturday next, with a sweep stake race, mile heats, for three year olds, for which there are twenty-nine nominations. This extra meeting will continue four days, and as there are a large number of the fleetest and best bred horses in the State now on the track and in training, the sport will doubtless be of the most interesting character.

Tom Carey's new system fully explained Friday night.

DEATH OF COLS. COFFEE AND KELLY.—The St. Louis Democrat says there is a report in that city that Col. Joseph Kelly, of the invading army, formerly of that city, and who fought and was wounded in the Wilson Creek battle, had died. His wound was in the arm, and it is said he refused to have it amputated. The consequence was gangrene and death. Col. Coffee, also wounded at that battle, had died from his wounds.

GEN. POPE TO TAKE THE FIELD.—General Pope left St. Louis on Monday for Quincy, for the purpose of collecting a sufficient force to drive the thieves and marauders that now infest Northeast Missouri from the State. The troops destined for this work will be mainly drawn from Iowa and Missouri, with some regiments from Illinois. The place selected as a rendezvous has not been ascertained, but it will probably be Keokuk.

SEPTEMBER SEVENTEENTH.—It has been proposed in Ohio that the seventeenth day of the present month be generally observed throughout the country, it being the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution and of the promulgation of Washington's Farewell Address, the Constitution having been adopted Sept. 17, 1787, and the address promulgated Sept. 17, 1796.

Terrible time at the Theater Friday night.

RELEASED AND RESTORED.—The Richmond (Ky.) Messenger, of Friday last, says that Messrs. Bronston, Black, and Collins, who were arrested in Whitley county a few days since whilst taking a drove of horses toward Cumberland Gap, were taken to Camp Dick Robinson for trial and have all been released, their horses being restored to them.

FIRE.—A double tenement frame building on Upper Sixth street, between Market and Spring, New Albany, belonging to John M. Hutchings, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The fire originated in a defective flue. The house was valued at \$600, and insured in the City Fire Insurance Company for \$400.

In the counties along the Kentucky and Virginia line, several mails have been robbed by men, who came from Virginia, across the line, for that purpose. The mail-carrier between Farmer's Ferry and Louisa was fired upon.

Don't fail to be on hand at Tom Carey's benefit.

THE LEXINGTON FAIR.—The eleventh fair of the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held next week, commencing on the 10th inst., and continue three days.

The official vote for Treasurer, at the August election, shows the following result: J. H. Garrard (Union), 83,151; J. R. Barlick (Disunion), 8,845; Gobrias Terry (Disunion), 12,160.

Can anybody tell where Jesse D. Bright is? Our Hoosier neighbors are curious to know whether he has taken the underground railroad to Richmond.

"THE TWO WARS." Your article is read, Judge N-ch-l; it reads quite as heavy as a riddle.

Let Carey have another overwhelming house Friday night.

## River Matters.

The river was swelling yesterday, with five feet water by the mark in the canal.

The Hettie Gilmore, Capt. Gilmore, is the Evansville packet to-day, and will leave precisely at four o'clock. The Hettie is one of the neatest and best light draught boats in the trade, and in command of gentlemanly and accommodating officers. When we say that Capt. Henry McDougal is clerk is a sufficient guarantee that passengers and shippers will be properly attended to.

The John Gault, Capt. Bunce is the packet for Henderson this evening at five o'clock.

The Superior, Capt. Whitten, is the mail boat for Cincinnati at noon to-day.

The neat little packet Diligent, Capt. Cobb, is the accommodation packet for Troy and all way landings this afternoon at three o'clock.

PARSON BROWNSLOW.—Many statements have gone forth recently in regard to this distinguished Tennesseean. Some reported that he had gone over with Nelson to the enemy; others denied it with emphasis, knowing the Parson's pluck.

The following, received from Albany, Ky., under date of September 1st, will show that Brownslow still lives, and has his colors flying. A friend writes our correspondent that "I saw Bridges, at Monticello, on the day before he was taken prisoner, and was shown by him a letter from Brownslow to him. On the envelope, under the stars and stripes, were printed—Let no man into whose hands this may fall believe for a moment I will desert the old flag. They may rob and burn my possessions, and hang me. Let not their lying, traitorous tongues rob me of my good name."

"WM. G. BROWNSLOW."

UNION MAN HUNG WITH A GRAP VINE.—Stephen Lunsford, of Crawford county, was taken by five secessionists on Monday night, and suspended by the neck with grape vine. His executioners supposing him as good as dead, left him; but he had strength enough left to unloosen his hands, which were tied in front of him with a bridge rein, and with a powerful effort drew his jack knife from his pocket and cut himself loose. The outrage took place four miles from Bourbon station, and the names of his captors were Ephraim D. Harris, W. R. Roach, Wm. Andrew, and Harrison and John Hanel. Lunsford has come on and joined the Union troops in this place.—St. Louis paper.

The Madison Courier learns that the farmers in Kentucky on the Ohio and Kentucky rivers are shipping their wheat in large quantities, by the Madison packets Forest Queen and Priorress, for Cincinnati daily. The uncertainty of the position of Kentucky, the Courier says, makes the farmers anxious to realize.

ARMY BREAD.—Two hundred barrels of flour are being daily manufactured into army bread in Chicago and forwarded to Washington. The supply from this source is expected to come.

LABORERS FOR ST. LOUIS.—On last Friday four passenger car loads of laborers arrived at St. Louis to work on Government work. It would seem that the extensive works now being erected in that city will tend greatly to relieve the distress that exists among the laboring population.

THE JEFF DAVIS LOST.—The Savannah News of the 26th ult. learns from some of the crew of the privateer Jeff Davis, who arrived in that city on the 24th, that she was lost in St. Augustine Bay on the 17th ult. The vessel is a total loss. The crew were all saved.

COL PHILIP ST. G. COOKE.—The Salt Lake correspondent of the St. Louis Republican advises of the return of Col. P. St. G. Cooke to the United States at the head of the army under his command. It may be some weeks before his arrival at St. Louis.

The Conestoga left Evansville on Monday for Cairo. During her visit she recruited fifty men, and would have secured fifty more, but the rapidly falling river warned her Captain not to stay too long above Cottonwood bar.

A few days since the Provost Marshal at St. Louis took possession of the money, books, and other property of the St. Louis and New Orleans Association of Pilots. We understand they had \$8,000 in their treasury.

PROMOTION OF MAJOR MCKINSTRY.—A dispatch from Washington received on Monday evening announces the promotion of Major J. McKinstry to the rank of Brigadier-General in the army.

The Jew of Paris will be at the Theater Friday night.

MARRIED.

On the 31 instant, by the Rev. Mr. Lynn, Mr. ISRAEL E. REES and Miss ELIZABETH HANCOCK, all of this city.

May stary climes and stary nights  
Bend kindly o'er their youthful hearts,  
And radiant hopes inspiring I ghis  
Forever keep their flowing fountains.

The happy couple left yesterday morning for their new home in Dixie.  
Memphis and New Orleans papers please copy.

ELECTION NOTICE.

There will be an election held in the Eighth Ward on Saturday, September 7th, 1861, to elect an Alderman to fill the unexpired term of Jos. Gault, resigned.

The officers serving at the last election will officiate at this, and call at the office of the Clerks of the General Council for the poll books.

Notice to Street Pavers.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until Saturday, September 7th, 1861, at 12 o'clock m., to grade and pave the intersections of Campbell and Chestnut, Campbell and Keller, and Franklin and Wenzel streets. Usual security required.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

For State Librarian.  
Editor Democrat: Please announce me as a Union candidate for State Librarian at the next meeting of the Kentucky Legislature. I am in favor of Kentucky ever proving loyal to the United States, and may the stars and stripes forever float o'er her capital.  
H. G. BANTA.  
Frankfort, July 19, 1861. au21 dtes

Fine Kentucky Jeans!  
HAVING RECONSTRUCTED my mill, and added new machinery for making fine  
KENTUCKY JEANS  
(which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West), I am now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which I will warrant.

Free from Grease and made of Pure Natty Wool.  
A good supply of Negro Jeans and Linsey on hand.  
L. RICHARDSON.  
(ap21 d21p2)

MRS. M. A. TAYLOR  
(LATE MRS. M. A. O'CONNOR)  
DEGS TO INFORM HER LADY FRIENDS  
and customers generally that her stock of season's dress goods, and all the latest styles, and having all been selected by herself personally, during her recent visit to Eastern cities, she is enabled to offer at 725 P. M.

VERY MODERATE PRICES.  
French Embroideries and Dress Trimmings of every variety and entirely new designs: Paris-made Bonnets, Head-Dresses, Flowers, Ribbons and Feathers. Ladies and families residing in the country, who may find it inconvenient to visit Louisville, can rely upon the

Strict and Punctual Execution  
Of their orders by addressing Mrs. Taylor. Merchants confiding their orders to Mrs. Taylor will find them promptly and accurately executed.  
Corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky. 1616 dtd

Removal.  
G. J. MOORE HAS REMOVED HIS LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE FROM FIFTH TO FIFTH STREET, IN THE NATIONAL HOTEL BUILDING, A WINGING THE OFFICE OF THE HOTEL, where he would be pleased to see both old and new customers.

ORCHESTRA OF TICKETS in the popular Kentucky State Lottery (which draws daily), by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.  
J. P. MOORE, Louisville, Ky. au23 d21p2

Strayed or Stolen.  
FROM THE SUBURBS ON THE 27th ult. a bright bay HORSE, 8 or 9 years old; has a trace of having the big hair and big head; about 15 hands high, and paces well. I will give a reward for his delivery to me, or any information that will lead to his recovery. My residence is 10 miles west of Louisville, Ky., on Green river.  
ELISHA JOHNS.  
au23 d21p2

Attention, Home Guard!  
HEADQUARTERS 2d REGIMENT HOME GUARD, Louisville, September 5, 1861.  
THE HAMILTON GUARDS, DRUM GUARDS, B. ST. LOUIS GUARDS, THURSDAY GUARDS, J. J. GUARDS, and Hallett Zouaves, will meet for Battalion Drill, south side of the Kentucky street, between First and Second streets, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Notice to Shippers.  
FROM THE SUBURBS ON THE 27th ult. a bright bay HORSE, 8 or 9 years old; has a trace of having the big hair and big head; about 15 hands high, and paces well. I will give a reward for his delivery to me, or any information that will lead to his recovery. My residence is 10 miles west of Louisville, Ky., on Green river.  
ELISHA JOHNS.  
au23 d21p2

NEW ALBANY WOOLLEN MILLS.  
JOHN T. CREED & CO.,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
Jeans, Flannels, Fancy Coverlets, and Stocking Yarns.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH ARMY WOOLLEN CLOTHING for any purpose. We can turn it out in 30 days per day.  
Orders solicited.  
JOHN T. CREED & CO.  
Louisville Democrat copy to amount of \$5, and send bill for collection.—N. A. Ledger.

THE DEAD BROUGHT TO LIFE!  
J. H. MONTGOMERY'S  
DYEING, SCOURING, AND TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, is on Jefferson street, north side, between Third and Fourth, No. 216, where the above named work is done in a style that surpasses anything in this city. It is daily brought to my shop, and the cry is "Still they come!" It is the whole cry. If you want your work done right, go to Montgomery's; there you will be the one that can do it. Let those who belong to the fraternity bring their work around, and have it done in a handsome style.

Ladies' Silks, Velvets, Woollens, and Cottons, cleaned and dyed to any shade or color, and warranted like new. As the good weather is coming, ladies, send your Shawls and Dresses and have them beautified. I guarantee the work at my shop, and satisfy yourselves. Be sure and call.  
MONTGOMERY, No. 467, Jefferson st., between Third and Fourth.

Unconditional Surrender!  
THOSE MEN WHO ARE SINCERELY IN FAVOR OF THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF THE REBELS, and who wish to see the GOVERNMENT UPHELD AND MAINTAINED, can find good bargains in FIRE ARMS, at the store of

WM. E. LISTON,  
South-west Cor. of Spring and Chestnut Sts.,  
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

COLT'S REVOLVERS, old and new models; HINGED REVOLVERS; ALLEN & WHEELLOCK'S REVOLVERS; WARNER'S REVOLVERS; DERINGER PISTOLS; VOLCANIC FIRE ARMS CO'S PISTOLS AND CARBINES; Also, various kinds of RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, and CHEAP PISTOLS; CAKIDGES, various kinds and sizes; POWDER FLASKS, GUN CAPS, RIFLE POWDER and similar kinds of goods.

I purchase my goods at the Manufacturers in the New England States.

FOR CASH,  
And can supply UNION COMPANIES with Minie Rifles, and other Fire Arms, at small profits. Fruit Jars, and other goods, sold at very reduced prices.

Please remember the place. Hardware and Stove Store, and Tinware Manufactory.

WM. E. LISTON,  
(Successor to R. H. Gresham)  
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

These persons in Kentucky who want Fire Arms or Ammunition from me, must bring sufficient evidence to satisfy me, and to satisfy the Collector of Customs at this port, that they are the proper persons to have such articles.

WM. E. LISTON.

COFFEE—150 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE, IN STORE, and for sale by  
GARDNER & CO.

HOSIERY, 40—100 boxes 30 bar Soap; 75 boxes German do; 50 boxes Palm do; 50 boxes Soda do; 50 boxes Fancy do; 100 boxes Shaving do; in store and for sale by  
MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

NAILS AND SPIKES—500 kegs assorted Nails; 100 kegs Spikes; in store and for sale by  
MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

CANDLES—50 boxes Star Candles; 50 boxes do; in store and for sale by  
MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

TEA—150 boxes Gunpowder Tea; 25 do Black do; in store and for sale by  
MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

COFFEE—75 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE, IN STORE, and for sale by  
MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

## BASKET PIC-NIC

AT THE  
FAIR GROUNDS!  
THE HALBERT ZOUAVES WILL GIVE A GRAND PIC-NIC at the Fair Grounds, near the city, on THURSDAY, September 7th, 1861. The Committee of Arrangements will see that everything is duly prepared for the occasion. Accommodations for the ladies and all guests present will be ample and complete.

COL'S HAND has been engaged and will conduct the Colliers.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD!  
FOR ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO & DETROIT.

1861. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1861.  
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, AUGUST 12, PASSENGER Trains will leave New Albany as follows:

5:00 A. M. CHICAGO EXPRESS (daily except Sundays), connecting for Terre Haute and Indianapolis, and connecting closely at Lafayette for Chicago. Through from New Albany to Chicago in sixteen hours.

7:45 P. M. ST. LOUIS NIGHT EXPRESS (daily), reaching ST. LOUIS at 9:00 A. M. and CINCINNATI at 10:00 A. M. This Train runs to Chicago only. RETURNING—St. Louis Express arrives at New Albany at 4:30 A. M., making close connections from St. Louis and Cincinnati—reaching Louisville at 6:15 A. M. The CHICAGO MAIL arrives at 6:40 P. M., and is delivered at 7:30 P. M.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS FOR ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI OR CHICAGO!  
The Through Train makes good connections, North and South, at Greencastle, Lafayette, Lacroix, and Michigan City, for all points East, West and North-West. TRAINS RUN BY LOUISVILLE TIME.

For Through Tickets and further information, apply at the GENERAL PASSENGER OFFICE, southwest corner of Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky. S. S. PARKER, Agent.

A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.  
COMPOUND SYRUP OF SPIKENARD AND TAR.  
THIS SYRUP WILL CURE CONSUMPTION and Dyspepsia. It acts upon the liver and purifies the blood, and cures the lungs, and cures the consumption. It also makes me feel for Scrofula; also a medicine for Worms; and for Rheumatism; and for all the diseases of the human system. These Medicines are all made of herbs, and are for sale at the following Drug Stores:

J. C. Colgan & Co., on corner of Tenth and Walnut streets.  
B. C. Went, on Market street, above Preston.  
Schmidt & Sutton, on corner of 8th and Jefferson streets.

I can recommend Mrs. Linsbaugh's Compound Syrup of Spikenard and Tar. I have used it for a long time, and have had several cures, and they failed in my case. I was very much swollen, and had a severe cough. After using your medicine a while, I was cured of my cough and relieved of my swelling. My complexion is good, and now I am doing my own work.

My younger child had a bad cough for a long time, so severe that her breast-bone was sprung, from severe coughing. In the shape of a chicken bone but she is now well, and she has not been sick since. I feel that I will continue to use it. If my children are ill, I will ever remain your friend.

Mrs. JULIA WILLIS.  
LOUISVILLE, August 6, 1861.  
Mrs. L. LINSBAUGH: I have used your Compound Syrup in my own case of deep-seated bronchitis, and I have been cured. I have been ill for twenty years, and am satisfied, after having taken three bottles, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of all kinds of coughs and bronchitis. I feel that I will continue to use it. If my children are ill, I will ever remain your friend.

REV. ELIJAH GUTTON.  
Mrs. L. LINSBAUGH: I have used your Compound Syrup in my own case of deep-seated cough, and it relieved me very much, and can recommend it to any one that is troubled with a cough.

A. DACON.  
Louisville, August 4, 1861.  
Any person suffering with any of the diseases mentioned above, can be accommodated with board and soot attention. I have desirable rooms for families or single gentlemen desiring to board.

MRS. LINSBAUGH.  
Jefferson st., bet. First and Second.

SCIENTIFIC  
DRESS CUTTING  
MAKING.

MISS M. T. DALY,  
(LATE OF NEW YORK),  
IS NOW PREPARED TO EXECUTE ORDERS IN the above art, in the latest and in vogue style. Orders received between 11 and 12 o'clock, at

C. T. MERRIMAN'S  
CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE,  
au31 d61 National Hotel Building, Fourth street.

NOTICE.  
THE OWNERS OF VAGONS, STEAMBOATS, AND all other vehicles of conveyance, by land or water, are hereby notified, that, in accordance with a law of Congress, approved August 6, 1861, "that during the present or any future insurrection against the Government of the United States," "any person, who, by his, her, or their agent, attorney, or employee, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property, of whatever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be employed, in aiding, abetting, or promoting such insurrection, or assistance to the laws, or any person or persons engaged therein; or if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any such property, shall aid in the use or employ, or consent to the use or employ of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawfully subject to prize and capture wherever found," from and after the first day of September, 1861. I will cause all wagons, steamboats and other vehicles to be examined by land or water, found to be employed in violation of said law, to be seized and held for confiscation, as therein provided.

CHAS. B. COTTON,  
Surveyor, &c.

\$100 REWARD.  
RAY AWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, LIV- ing two miles from Louisville, on the last inst., a NEGRO MAN, named

WALLACE,  
About 28 years old; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; dark complexion; of slightly brown or copper color; hair brownish; and talks somewhat impudently. I will pay \$100 if taken out of the State, or \$50 if taken in the State, and delivered to me or placed in jail so that I can get him.

ISAAC CLARK.

LESSONS IN SINGING.  
H. G. S. WHIPPLE

WILL RESUME HIS LESSONS IN SINGING EARLY in September. A limited number of pupils in DRAWING AND PAINTING will also be received. The Juvenile Class will begin about the 1st of October. Terms, &c., may be ascertained by applying at J. MASON & CO.'S, Main street, between Third and Fourth streets.

PRESBYTERIAN FEMALE SCHOOL  
THIS SCHOOL WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1861, under the charge of PROF. BARTON, assisted by Miss BENNETT, Miss ROSE, and Miss HARRIS. The Board of Trustees can recommend it to the patronage of the public.

SOAP—50 boxes 30 bar Soap; 75 boxes German do; 50 boxes Palm do; 50 boxes Soda do; 50 boxes Fancy do; 100 boxes Shaving do; in store and for sale by  
MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

NAILS AND SPIKES—500 kegs assorted Nails; 100 kegs Spikes; in store and for sale by  
MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

CANDLES—50 boxes Star Candles; 50 boxes do; in store and for sale by  
MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

TEA—150 boxes Gunpowder Tea; 25 do Black do; in store and for sale by  
MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

## PUBLIC SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.  
(Auctioneers opposite Louisville Hotel.)  
PLANTATION MOLASSES; NEW YORK SYRUP; NO. 2 AND 3 MACKEREL IN BARRELS AND HALF BARRELS; VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY TOBACCO; GERMAN AND VARIOUS SOAP.

AT AUCTION.  
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK. Also, at 11 o'clock, to close a consignment.

20 cases first-class Fall Boots, consisting of Infants, Youth's, and Boys' Single and 1/2 Welt Boots; Men's, 14, 15, and 16 inch long Fancy Boots; Men's half Welt and heavy



**DEPARTURE OF TRAINS**  
**LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.**  
 On and after Monday, August 12, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

<b>LEAVE NEW ALBANY.</b>	
Chicago Express (daily except Sundays).....	5:03 A.
St. Louis Night Express (daily).....	7:45 P.
<b>ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.</b>	
St. Louis Express.....	4:30 A.
Reaching Louisville.....	5:15 A.
Chicago Mail.....	6:40 P.
Reaching Louisville.....	7:30 P.

**JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.**  
 FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.

Cincinnati and Eastern Express	2:30 P.
Connection Train (at Seymour with O. and M. Railroad) East and West	11:00 P.
<b>LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.</b>	
Passenger Train No. 1	6:00 A.
Passenger Train No. 2	2:50 P.
Accommodation Train	6:30 P.
<b>LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.</b>	
Nashville and Memphis Train (daily)	9:00 A.
Lebanon Train (Sundays excepted)	7:00 A.
Bardonia and Elizabethtown (Sundays ex- cepted)	5:00 P.

**Wheat, Wheat, Wheat.**  
**WE ARE PAYING EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS**  
 for prime WHITE WHEAT, and will continue to  
 at the above price until changed by our advertise-  
 ment. We are also paying the highest market price for good  
 RED WHEAT.  
 a228 (22pf) SMITH & SMYSE

**FEMALE ACADEMY**  
 -OF THE-  
**URSULINES IN LOUISVILLE, KY.**  
 ON CHESTNUT STREET, NEAR SHELBY.

**THE BRANCHES TAUGHT IN THIS INSTITUTION**  
 are—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Gram-  
 mar, Geography, with the use of Maps, History, Ec-  
 clesiology, Ancient and Modern; Rhetoric and Composition.

**BOTANY AND NATURAL HISTORY:** The English, German, and French names of plants; their uses; the medicinal properties of herbs; the history of agriculture.

**MARKING: Lace and Bead-Work: Drawing and Painting** in water colors; Carven Drawings; Music, Vocal and Instrumental.

**TERMS.**

Board, Washing, Lodging, &c., with Tuition in the branches of Arithmetic, Writing, Trigonometry, Geography and Grammar, per session, in advance.....\$30  
Tuition in French.....12  
Tuition in Latin, with use of instrument.....12  
Drawing and Painting.....12  
Music on Guitar.....6  
Music on Violin.....6  
Fancy Needle-Work.....2  
To make a kinds of Flowers, ten days.....2

**CONDITIONS AND GENERAL REGULATIONS.**

1. No boarders will be received for shorter term than six months.

2. No boarders will be received for shorter term than

4. The following items must be furnished except from children less than 18 years of age:

- a. Boarders must be furnished with parents' written declaration, books and stationery, or deposit money in the hands of the Superintendent.
- b. The scholastic year is divided into two sessions the first commencing the first of September and the second the first of January. The first session terminates the first of July. Pupils will be received any time of the year but they would find it greatly to their advantage to enter at the beginning of a session.
- c. I order to prevent improper correspondence the letters of the pupils will be subject to inspection.
- d. The religious opinions of pupils shall not be inquired into and no religious exercises will be required at their attendance at morning and evening prayers or religious exercises on Sundays.

5. School fees for each session are received in advance. School. Terms for one session, \$10, in advance. Business letters to be addressed to Rev. LEANDER W. BROWN, Superintendent, at the School.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE  
BARDSTOWN, KY.

STUDIES WILL BE RESUMED IN THIS INSTITUTION, as usual, on the first MONDAY of September.

Terms per Session of Ten Months:

Matriculation Fee	\$1
Board, Tuition, Washing, &c.	16

Physician's Fee: \$100.00. The following is the present time, payment for each half session will be given invariably in advance. No student will consequently be allowed to attend unless he has paid his dues to the Treasurer, and an additional \$ m of \$30 if the student is to be furnished with clothing by the College. auz4wlm THOS O'NEAL, President

## Locust Grove Academy.

JIMES McBURNIE RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES to his old patrons and the public that he has taken charge of this Institution, and will begin his next session on the first Monday in September.

He has a full and complete staff of teachers, thorough and complete, and special attention directed to prepare boys for business and commercial pursuits. A few pupils can be admitted on a trial basis to the Board. For Board, tuition, and other expenses, \$200 for ten months.

The school year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. No pupil received for less than one session, and a payment of one half in advance and one half at end of session is required, unless otherwise agreed.

For further particulars, address  
JAS. MCBURNE, Louisville P. O.

**MASONIC UNIVERSITY**  
**LAGRANGE, KY.**

THE ENSUING SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTE will open on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

The President can accommodate ten students without charge in his family. Early application necessary.

FOR SALE!  
BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURGH COAL AT THE  
B LOW MARKET PRICE. ALSO, BEECH BOTTOM COAL  
much lower rates, by  
J. N. KELLOGG, Agent,  
near the corner of Third and Main  
Sts.

War, and Rumors of War.  
BUT AT THE WASHINGTON STORE, No.  
B Market street, a complete and elegant assortment  
of  
DRY GOODS.  
Is now readily selling at greatly reduced prices.  
Now Call soon for bargains at

**Disolution.**  
THE FIRM OF G. BLANCHARD & SON WAS DI-  
solved on the 15th of November last, by the death  
of George Blanchard, and the said firm, as a partner,  
will settle the affairs of the late firm, and will  
continue the business at the old stand, under the name  
of G. BLANCHARD & SON. JOHN R. BLANCHARD,  
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**VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS**  
ITALIAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH STRINGS  
All instruments, at low prices, wholesale or re-  
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**EXPRESSING MACHINES OF ALL SIZES.**

**L**ucky Feet Outlets Nos. 1, 2 and 3, together with kinds of Farm implements, Turnip seed, Clover, Rape seed, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Plaster, Cement, W. B. BASHAW'S, sand, &c., at a low price. W. B. BASHAW'S, 322 Main street, Lowell, Mass.

**MOLASSES.**—  
60 bbls prime Molasses;  
20 2/3 bbls  
25 bbls Sugarhouse Molasses;  
40 bbls Sugarhouse Syrup;  
In store and for sale by  
se1 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

**COTT N GOODS.**—  
150 bales Graftonport Onaburgs;  
100 do Plant's Duck;  
200 do Bating;  
sepl 3 THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

**CATAWBA WINE.**—

**C** 75 dozen Dry Outwabs;  
40 dozen Sparkling do, pints and quarts;  
In store and for sale by **GEORGE WELLS**  
1720

**N**EW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—HAVING JUST  
returned from the East, we are enabled to  
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Vinegar, of our own manufacture, for sale by  
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**F**ISH—520 BBLs. HALF-BBLs. AND KITT'S MA

F erel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, White Fish,  
Trot for sale by 1520 GARDNER & O

SODA—75 CASES BI-GARD. SODA JUST RECEIV  
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JAVA COFFEE—20 BAGS SUPERIOR OLD JAV  
Coffee received and for sale by  
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